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Semi-Weekly.
(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy \$4.00 | Three copies \$10.00

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 11, 1846.

The Journal has a very long article about the Governor and the State Debt, but we do not see that it amounts to anything more than an attempt to show that the Governor is not entitled to any credit for the arrangement, because he did not distinctly propose it, or something like it, in his messages. This logic is of a piece with that just now used by the Whigs towards the President of the United States, because he will not tell Great Britain just exactly what boundary in Oregon he would be satisfied with. It was wise in Gov. Whitcomb, as it is in the President, not to tell exactly what he would do. It is the right sort of "masterly inactivity,"—the policy most likely to tell well in such cases. The Governor chose to wait until propositions were made by the Bondholders themselves, and when those propositions were so shaped as to come within the ability of the people, he went for them, as the Journal admits, with all his might! Still, the Journal, inconsistently with itself, blames him for this also!—attributing his support of the measure to base motives! The consistency of the Journal is on a par with its magnanimity. How can it know anything of the motives of the Governor, except as they are developed by his acts? Bad motives can be attributed to any man; but actions only are the true criteria of judgment, and by these we have no doubt the people will determine in this case.

We recollect that one of our contemporaries found fault with us last winter, on similar grounds, thinking that we were not zealous enough for the measure, and consequently failed to give the cue to others in support of it, as we ought to have done. This inactivity was deliberately determined upon by us, for good reasons. We knew that Mr. Butler had discretionary powers, and, being well assured in our own minds that the measure would pass, we did not care about hurrying the Legislature until we got the best possible proposition to be hoped for. We know very well that this determination offended Mr. Butler, and some others interested, perhaps; but if we had the thing to do over again, we should act precisely as we then did. The Journal might therefore make the same imputations against us, which it makes against the Governor. But its editor knows this would be very unjust.

The Journal deprecates the indiscriminate denunciation of those who opposed the measure, as repudiators. So do we. So far as the advantages of the bill are concerned, we have no doubt a great deal of credit was due to some of those who opposed the bill in its original shape, and thus forced from the reluctant and alarmed Mr. B. concessions more and more liberal. Under this rule of exceptions, however, Mr. Orin cannot come, because he declared in the Senate, or one of his Whig colleagues for him, that he opposed the bill because its passage "would elect Jim Whitcomb by ten thousand majority."

Rhode Island Election.

The recent election for State officers in Rhode Island shows an improvement for the Democratic party. The Algerine Whig candidate for Governor is defeated, though there is a small majority of Algerines elected to the Legislature. The following is the vote for Governor:

Diman (Algerine)	7,470
Jackson (Democrat)	7,391
Scattering	158

Diman over Jackson 79. The town of Jamestown in Newport county to be heard from, which last year gave Jackson a majority of 15. No choice by the people.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Algerines	19
Democrats	12
Algerine majority	7
House—Algerines	43
Democrats	25
Algerine majority	18
One vacancy.	

NORTH CAROLINA.—At the ensuing election for Governor of North Carolina there will be three candidates in the field. William A. Graham is the Whig candidate, James B. Shepley is the regular Democratic nominee, and William F. Leak is an independent Democratic candidate.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Galveston, we have received dates up to the 22d inst. inclusive. Speaking of the march of the "Army of Occupation" from Corpus Christi, and the order that no one but those attached to the service should move with it, the *Civilian*, says:

"We understand that the order forbidding persons from accompanying the army has been pretty rigidly enforced, some persons who had violated it by following its march with whiskey to sell to the soldiers having been arrested and sent back in irons, and the barrels containing their liquor broken open and their contents destroyed."

LATE FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—A letter from on board the U. S. frigate *Raritan*, just from Rio, dated the 20th inst., mentions that the Bristol steamship *Cyclops* had left for England, to procure more reinforcements to carry on the war against the Argentines. The manly resistance which Rosas has made to the combined forces of France and England, has shown them that they are not to have so easy a victory as they anticipated.

NAVAL.—On the 22d ult. orders were received at Pensacola for the steamer *Mississippi* to proceed without delay to Vera Cruz. Owing to a heavy fog, however, the pilot refused to take the steamer to sea that day, and for the same reason, her departure was delayed until the 25th ult.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—2's Indianapolis Branch dated April 4, 1841, payable to H. Bates, Thos. H. Sharp, Ass't Cash'r, O. Merrill, Pres't. The filling up names of President and Cashier are all engraved, the appearance of the bill is coarse and dark. Look out for them.

We are obliged to content ourselves with an article from the Ohio Statesman, embodying extracts from the debate in the Senate on the Oregon question, in which Messrs. Cass, Benton and Hannegan participated. It is impracticable for us to publish the debate in full.

We are obliged to postpone the speech of Judge Wick, on the Independent Treasury bill, as well as his proposed amendment to the Cumberland Road bill, and the action thereon, till our next paper, in order to make room for other interesting matter.

We have the full report of the speech of Gen. Cass, in the Senate on the 30th March. It makes two solid pages of the "Union." We shall publish it entire if we can possibly find room for it.

The article on Constitution reform, in another column, cannot fail to be read with interest at this time by our citizens.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 16, 1846.

[Volume VIII: Number 43.]

"Professor" Smith—Mesmerism—Humbag.

We find the following, which will be interesting to our town readers, in the Hamilton, Ohio, "Telegraph," of April 2. We should take it as a particular favor, if the editor of the *Telegraph* will give us a description of the "subject" who "did" Professor Smith out of his watch as described. We have an impression that he is the same accomplished little fellow, who in addition to his accidental aid of Mr. Smith in this town last winter, also gave lessons as a "professor" in the art of *Chirography*, and, if we should guess by the number of young ladies of the "upper ten" who favored him for their intimacy, in the art of *love-making* likewise. For it is a fact, which ought to be a lesson of shame to certain persons, that the well-dressed loafer to whom we allude, and who finally ran off without paying his board-bill and sundry other matters of the kind,—it is a fact we say, that he was not only made an especial pet of by the "upper ten"; but young ladies, some of whom would no doubt turn up their pretty noses in exquisite disdain at any honest mechanic of their acquaintance, seemed to feel themselves highly honored by the attentions of the puppy to whom we allude. If they are wise, they will be a little more careful of such leading gentlemen hereafter, or peradventure they may some time find themselves worse "done for" than even Professor Smith.

Mesmerism—Wonderful Improvement in the Science.

Professor Smith, of Jeffersonville, Indiana, has been enlightening the good citizens of our town for the few evenings past, upon the wonderful science of mesmerism. He came well recommended. He had letters from _____ of Indiana, and other distinguished individuals of the west and south west, attesting his skill and ability. The lecture of the first evening was free; upon the second the dimes were demanded, and were freely given by those who wished "to live and learn." A young gentleman accidentally happened to be in town who had been his "subject" at Indianapolis, Louisville, and other places, and became his "subject" here, through whom the wonderful developments of mesmerism were to be made manifest. The experiment of the first evening succeeded to a charm. A blind man, an honest, industrious and unassuming citizen was brought up, and Professor Smith, (carefully whispering to his "subject" that the man was blind) enquired of him, "What was the matter with the man?" The "subject" immediately replied that he was blind. The audience opened their eyes and stared, and all were ready to exclaim—the science of mesmerism must be true. The next evening, Professor Smith, after he had magnetized his subject, held out to him his gold watch; now, said the Professor, here is my watch, if you can take hold of it, you shall have it—it shall be yours, and turning round to the audience, called upon them to understand that what he said should be true. The "subject" immediately took hold of the watch, and thereupon a scuffle ensued between the "subject" and Professor, as to who should keep it. The "subject" came off conqueror. The watch, however, was delivered up to a third person, to be kept by him until it was legally decided who is the proper owner. We understand from the "subject" that all his experiments with him is mere humbuggery, and although he has assisted this man Smith to deceive the people, he thought it proper to expose him and has accordingly done so. His exposure bears the evidence of truth upon the face of it, for face to face he tells this Professor Smith, the plain dealer—the time when—and the manner in which he has deceived the people, and Smith does not deny it. The whole has been a rich scene, and we hope the eyes of the people are now opened.

Democratic Review.

The April number of this excellent magazine was received last week. Its contents are varied and valuable, as will be perceived by the titles of the articles which we publish below. A part of the leading article, on Constitutional Reform, we publish in this paper, and shall give the remainder in our next. It is of interest to our readers just at this time.

I. The Progress of Constitutional Reform in the United States. 1st, New Constitutions of Louisiana, New Jersey, and Missouri; 2d, Reform Movement in Maryland and Virginia.
II. Songs of Labor. No. IV. The Ship-Builders.
By F. S. Whittier.
III. The Old English Pulpit.
IV. The Old School House.
V. Marginalia; embraces critical notices of Carlyle, Dr. Cheever, Mr. Street, Dr. Bush, &c. by Edgar A. Poe.
VI. Reflections on the "Balance of Power." Rise, Progress and Results.—Application to the New World, &c.
VII. The game of North America; its nomenclature, habits, haunts, and seasons; with hints on the science of Woodcraft. By Frank Forester.
No. V. Quail Shooting.
VIII. Jackson. By J. R. Orton.
IX. Report of the Secretary of War, &c.; Topographical Bureau of Engineers, Military and Geographical Survey west of the Mississippi, Survey of the Lakes, River and Harbor improvements &c.
X. The Captain's Story. By W. S. M.
XI. Night. By W. D. C. Roberts.
XII. Monthly Financial and Commercial Abstract.
State of the Markets, Refutation of Duties, Sub-Treasury action, Increased consumption of Cotton, Debts of the States from official reports, Jan. 1846, &c.
XIII. New Books for the Month.

BANKRUPT LAW IN WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Argus furnishes the following statistics of proceedings in the Supreme court of the Territory under the late Bankrupt law:

Whole number of appearances,	315
Number discharged by the court,	276
Number to whom discharge was refused,	39
Number of creditors,	7,644
Aggregate amount of debts given in by applicants,	\$2,562,444 00
Aggregate amount of property available to creditors,	2,613 65
Aggregate per cent. paid on the aggregate amount of debts,	1,356 72
Aggregate amount of costs, including costs of commissioners, assignees, territory, and clerk,	5,241 08

PROFITS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It appears by the papers found on board the slave recently captured, that the slaves cost on the coast \$15 and \$20 each, and will sell in any part of Brazil for \$300. If the Panther had reached her destination in safety, she would have cleared about \$250,000. If the Panther had been successful, she would have made \$350,000, above all expenses.

THE SOUTHERN REFORMER now published at Jackson, Miss. is to be removed to New Orleans, where the editor, Col. Smith, will continue it daily. The Reformer is one of the best arranged, best printed, and best edited papers in the whole country. It cannot fail to be properly appreciated as a New Orleans paper.

THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY.—General Washington wrote a circular to the Governors of the several States of the confederacy, calling for continued activity in furnishing troops, and concluded with this instructive paragraph: "No nation ever suffered in treaty, by preparing, even in the moment of negotiation most rigorously for the field."

MARION COUNTY.

Washington Township.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Washington township, April 6, 1846, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the first Saturday in June, C. H. BOWWRIGHT was called to the Chair, and JAMES ARMSTRONG appointed Secretary.

The following delegates were then appointed: C. H. Bowwright, James Armstrong, David Huff, Josiah Huffman, Elijah James, Daniel Ellis, George Smith, Jacob Scott, Daniel McDaniel, John Johnson, Jacob Roberts, Abner Lee, Dr. G. M. Shaw, Robert Earl, Peter W. Kooz, Samuel Coons, Abner Roberts, Wm. McWhorter, Isaac Jackson, Wm. Richardson, Owen Scott, Wm. Clawson, John Krise, A. F. Armstrong, and Aquilla Hilton.

Perry Township.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Perry township, held on Monday, April 6th, the following persons were appointed as delegates to represent said township in the Democratic County Convention, to be held on the first Saturday of June next, at Indianapolis: Peyton Bristow, James Webb, Charles Neighbors, Asa Wright, John Moore, Joseph Smith, Evans Bristow, William Miles, Cornelius V. Bristow, George Harris, Asa B. Fowler, James Snow, Levi Todd, Samuel Alexander, Solomon Harris, Thomas Lewis, and George Wagner.

To the Public.

From the numerous solicitations I have received to be a candidate before the Convention for the office of Representative, I feel constrained to say that the claims and qualifications of many others are more deserving than mine; and as my private affairs would interfere with my devoting as much time to the canvass as I could wish, or as might be expected from me by the Democratic party, I therefore desire that the public will cease to speak of my name in connection with that office. I am aware that it is used as an argument, that the use of my name as a candidate will call out the twenty or thirty Democratic votes of Franklin township that remained at home last August, but I conceive the use of others as candidates might be equally available. I think the Democracy of Franklin township ought and will waive all personal and minor considerations, and rally to the polls in August next, as one man; and never let it be said, after having conquered our enemies, we have not power to conquer ourselves.

April 6, 1846. JOSIAH THRASHER.

From the Spectator.

License Vote in Marion County, April 6, 1846.

Townships.	Pro License.	No License.	Majority for License.	Majority for No License.	Pro License.	No License.	Majority for License.	Majority for No License.
Centre	211	692	381	813	73	886		
Franklin	110	50	60	160	21	101		
Lawrence	77	63	14	140	17	127		
Perry	88	100	12	188	13	201		
Washington	144	70	74	114	8	106		
Wayne	99	104	5	203	9	212		
	890	1248	358	2009	2138	3219		

Carpet-bag Foundry.
James W. Shannon has left at this office to be advertised, a carpet-bag and contents which he found a few days since, in the woods, near the Madison road, about one mile south of town. The carpet-bag was found cut open through the side and bottom; it was locked at the top with a brass padlock, and marked on the bottom "C. Woodburn, Madison Ia." The contents found were as follows: one pair fine black cloth pants; three shirts; two pair socks; one neck cloth, and a false collar, and a pair of drawers, marked "G. C. Waterous." Those concerned can learn further particulars by applying to the finder of the articles at this office.

Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, has signed the bill permitting the New York Erie Railroad to pass through a section of Pennsylvania, on condition of paying a certain annual tax. The people of Pittsburgh still continue much excited upon the question of the right of way. The Pittsburgh Advertiser, of Saturday, says no other subject at the present moment occupies half the attention this does in all the Western part of the State. Western Pennsylvania is, indeed, in a blaze of excitement very near akin to a revolution. People abroad who do not understand the state of feeling, would be astonished did they know the breadth and depth of the excitement. Meetings are held in every quarter, and the strongest kind of resolutions passed.

THE LONDON TIMES.—Mr. Walsh, in his latest letter to the National Intelligencer, defines the position of this Journal. He says it is not the organ of the British Government, but is of the Hudson's Bay Company. As the company, however, has an understanding with the Government, the Times may often be looked upon as speaking with semi-official knowledge.

Dr. Charles F. Mitchell, one of the most expert counterfeiters in this country, died a few days since in Philadelphia. He had been several years in prison, and had committed depredations upon the Western and other banks.

Two brothers, named Auld, were found dead some weeks since, on the prairie, near Melrose, Illinois. They had perished by cold while intoxicated. Each left behind a wife and children to mourn their untimely end.

A man lies incarcerated in the Litchfield jail, for selling a small quantity of rum, which was ordered by a physician to bathe a woman who lay dangerously ill, and was used for the purpose. Such are some of the results of the wise license law of Connecticut.

The Western (Mo.) Examiner says, that in the company forming for this spring's expedition to California, some of the best citizens of Jackson county will be among the number. Rev. Mr. Dunlevy, Methodist minister, will take up the line of march, and induce thereto by a desire for the improvement of his health.

It has been discovered by Prof. Morse, that the Magnetic Telegraph can now be worked without the use of batteries. Several experiments have been made, all of which proved highly satisfactory. This discovery will be the means of saving much trouble and expense.

The Sherbrooke (Canada) Gazette states that 1000 shares (\$200 each, of the stock of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Rail Road have been subscribed in Boston, which, added to the shares recently taken in Montreal, will enable the Company to organize and proceed under their charter.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.—A young man by the name of Henry Mann, aged 21 years, who resided in Uniontown, in Laporte county, Indiana, committed suicide on Sunday evening, 8th ult., by shooting himself with a rifle. An unreciprocated attachment for a young lady was the cause of the rash act.

FROM WASHINGTON.

HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 3, 1846, five o'clock, P. M.

GENTS:—The House have just adjourned. The Cumberland road bills have been on the carpet all day. The same subject may be resumed to-morrow, or on Monday next,—or never. I believe likely we may get them up again, but I do not believe any bill on the subject will pass. If anything can be made to pass, it will be the bill granting lands for the completion of the road. With our present prospects in reference to the expense incident to the increase of the Army and Navy, no money for the road can be expected. Indeed, I am persuaded that unless the grant of lands pass now, nothing for the benefit of that road will ever pass Congress.

I am much gratified to see that the enlightened press of this country, in diverse parts of the Union, is sustaining the opinion which I heretofore expressed to you, as to the prudence of discussing our title to Oregon on the notice question—or on any question pending before this Congress.

I would be glad to hear more frequently from my friends, by letter. Yours, truly, W. W. WICK.

[We certainly did not intend putting a wrong construction on the letter which is the subject of the following note from Judge Wick, and very willingly publish his explanation.]—*Indiana State Journal*.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—In the Journal of the 25th inst. you have, no doubt honestly, put a wrong construction upon my note published, previously, in the Sentinel. I said, in my note to the Sentinel, that the argument of our title to Oregon, in the discussion of the Notice Resolutions, was indiscreet. The reason why I thought it so was by no means so profound and diplomatic, as you imagine. It is this: Our title was not the question; for we had a right to give the notice, title or no title. The right was secured by treaty. Therefore to argue the title, was lawless, and "going out of the record," and making "an immaterial issue." It was for that reason, better to discuss the notice without reference to the title. But the discussion of the title, amounted to an admission that it was not quite self-evident, or had not been well sustained by our negotiators, and as the American Congress were by no means unanimous in sustaining our title to the whole of Oregon, the discussion of the title developed our divisions, and consequent weakness to our adversary, Great Britain. And this development was calculated to make that adversary presumptuous, and more exorbitant than ever in demands, and claims upon Oregon. Had I time, I would demonstrate (or nearly so) that such has already been the effect of the discussion of our title to Oregon, and the consequent development of our divisions. The entire discussion, in each House, I consider as a most indiscreet invasion, by the legislative power, of the diplomatic functions of another branch of the government. No good could come out of it, but to gratify human vanity, and human ambition, by affording an opportunity to make and circulate speeches, very patriotic on their face, but, in fact, prejudicial to the public interest.

As you assumed to give an interpretation of your own to my note, and in so doing, mistook my true meaning, I know too well your sense of justice, and your personal kind feelings towards me, to doubt that you will publish this my own version of that meaning.

With perfect respect, yours truly, W. W. WICK.

P. S. When I write any thing here for publication at home, I write it exactly as I mean, and all that I mean. No commentary thereon can do otherwise than obscure, or pervert my meaning, and so, perhaps, mislead others.

I know not whether or not, a treaty compromising on 49 would receive the sanction of the President and Senate. But I verily believe that question not worth investigation; as there is no probability, at present, that the British Government will either make or accept any such compromise. On the contrary, they insist, as I understand it, on such terms, concerning the Oregon boundary as it would be a shameful dishonor, in us to accept—unless it (the British Government) shall recede, we shall, ere long, all Whigs, Democrats, impracticables, Native Americans and Liberty Men—unite in (for the third time,) resisting British aggressions, upon our undoubted rights.

The Independent Treasury Bill.

passed the U. S. House of Representatives on Thursday last, April 2, by a majority of 56. The Washington Union gives the following list of the yeas and nays:

YEAS.—Messrs. Steven Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Bally, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, James Black, James A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockbridge, Broadhead, William G. Brown, Burt, Canby, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullum, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Jeff. Davis, De Mott, Dillingham, Dargan, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Farran, Ficklin, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giles, Good-year, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Harless, Harless, Henly, Hoge, Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, George S. Houston, Hungerford, James B. Hunt, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Preston King, Leake, Leib, Le Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, McClary, McClean, McClelland, McClelland, McConnell, McClure, Joseph J. McDowell, McKay, John P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Moore, Moulton, Niscom, Owen, Barth, Payne, Pettit, Phelps, Price, Rutledge, Reid, Reiff, Rhett, Roberts, Saville, Sawyer, Sampson, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Sykes, James Thomson, Turman, Tibbatts, Tredway, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodruff, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancy, and Yell.

NAYS.—Messrs. Abbott, John Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Barringer, Bell, Blanchard, Milton Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, Carroll, John G. Chapman, Cooke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozier, Culver, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Dockery, John H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Phelps, Price, Rutledge, Reid, Reiff, Rhett, Roberts, Saville, Sawyer, Sampson, Seddon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Thomas Smith, Robert Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Sykes, James Thomson, Turman, Tibbatts, Tredway, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodruff, Woodward, Woodworth, Yancy, and Yell.

On the 18th March, a bill was under consideration in the U. S. House of Representatives, to reduce the mileage and regulate the per diem pay of members of the House. It proposed among other things, that members shall not receive pay for days when they are not in actual attendance in the House.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, and was defeated, yeas 48—noes 148. Various amendments were then offered to the bill. Mr. Yell, of Ark., moved one to the effect, that at some future time the capital be removed to St. Louis. Mr. Jones of Tennessee, moved to amend that by another, naming Jefferson, in the State of Indiana, for he said, when the seat of government was removed from Washington, he wished to see it transferred to a free state. Rather a singular sentiment, to come from a representative of a slave holding constituency.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Tasewell, Virginia, was burned down on Wednesday night, the 11th ult.

Twenty-Ninth Congress.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Interesting Oregon Discussion, in the Senate.

The Oregon debate, in the Senate, which was getting rather prosy, has been recently relieved by a discussion between Messrs. Cass and HANNEGAN, on one side, and Mr. BENTON on the other, the latter gentleman being supported by Mr. WEBSTER! On Wednesday, the 1st of April,—a proper day for the business, Mr. ASHLEY, of Arkansas, was entitled to the floor, courteously gave way to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BENTON said, he did not rise to make any speech, but merely to vindicate history, and the intelligence of the Senate, from an error into which the Senator from Michigan, now in his seat, (Mr. Cass,) had fallen yesterday, in relying on Mr. Greenhow's book on Oregon. That book maintained that the commissioners had never agreed and under the treaty of Utrecht; had never established the line between the British and French possessions in North America, had done nothing on the subject. And the Senator from Michigan, holding Mr. Greenhow to be right, had adopted his opinion, and laid so much stress upon the fact of the action of these commissioners, as to make his future conduct upon the Oregon question dependent upon it. If Mr. Greenhow was wrong, and the commissioners had acted and established the parallel of 49 deg., and this fact was proved, he (Mr. B.) understood the Senator from Michigan to say, that he would give up the Russian limit of 54 deg. 40 min., and never say anything more about Oregon north of 49 degs. This is a penalty which Mr. B. would not have imposed; it was giving to the line of the treaty of Utrecht a consequence and importance which he would not have attributed to it. But the Senator from Michigan had judged for himself, and judged deliberately; for his speech was well prepared, and it was his own act to make his future conduct dependent upon the correctness of Mr. Greenhow's opinions, which he had quoted and adopted. Mr. B. would show, by the highest evidence, that the commissioners did act; that they did establish the limits between France and Great Britain in North America; and that the 49th parallel was one of the lines established, and having shown this, he would make no argument upon it, it would make no application of the fact, but content himself with vindicating history, at an essential point, and leave it to the Senator from Michigan to give it the influence upon his own conduct, which he should think proper.

Mr. B. then made a statement introductory to the proofs which he meant to introduce, and showing how the treaty of Utrecht had been applicable to this question of boundary between the United States and Great Britain. It grew out of the purchase of Louisiana, and was coeval with that purchase. It was known to everybody that the northwest corner of the United States could not be claimed, because there was an impossible call in the treaty of 1783. It was called for a due west course, from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi, when such course would never strike the Mississippi—the lake being north of the head of that river. Upon the supposition that the line due west from the lake would strike the river, the right of its free navigation was granted to the British by the treaty of peace; but, on finding that the line would not strike the river, the struggle began between the two countries—on the part of the British to deflect the line, to turn it down south-west, and thus get to the river, and with this arrival upon that stream, come to the enjoyment of its navigation. The struggle on the part of the United States was, to prevent this consequence—to close the line without yielding the navigation; and this contest had continued twenty years, when a treaty was signed in London to terminate the contest. It was in the year 1803, Mr. Jefferson being President, and Mr. Rufus King, minister in London; for, in those days, ministers were not so rapidly changed upon a change of administration, as has sometimes since occurred.

Mr. Benton then went into a very elaborate and learned argument, to establish the soundness of his position. We have not room for it, or we should lay it before our readers, for the purpose of showing them on what flimsy pretences a great man can rely for support of grounds taken in accordance with the dictates of his passions, and against those of his judgment. Mr. Benton was severe and insulting, even to coarseness, against those Senators who have stood up so firmly for the rights of their country, against the arrogant demands of Great Britain—the fifty-four forty men, as they are called—such as Allen, Cass, Breese, Bright, Hannegan, &c. &c. He was not content with making an argument, but went out of his way for the purpose of insulting men who now occupy the same ground that he did himself, a short time since, but which he, for reasons known only to himself, now abandoned. At the close of his remarks, there was applause manifested in the galleries, according to the Washington Union; but private letters say nothing of the kind occurred.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Benton said: "The effect of this change in the Senator's position, must be great. On the Grecian band, of whom he is the Agamemnon, it must have a very diminishing effect. That band for some months had been sitting for the picture which the poet drew of a grand monarch, in the time of long-waisted gowns and tight stays."

"Small by degrees and beautifully less." But now the sudden deduction of so much weight and strength, in the person of their chief, must leave them almost nothing. On the future conduct of the campaign, it must have a decisive effect, for the Ajaxes of this expedition, both big and small, will renounce it when their chief has imposed the penalty of silence and inaction on himself. On the contrary, it must have a fine effect, for the alarms of war will suddenly cease. On the treasury, the effect will be delightful. The twenty-one millions extra for the armament of the navy, and the eight or nine millions extra for the army, will cease to be wanted. The military and naval armaments, if not wise, have at least been lucky. They delayed to report bills for these thirty millions, and to-day they become unnecessary. Inactivity, in them, if not mastery, has at least been profitable; it has saved thirty millions of extra taxes, or loans, to the people.

When Mr. Benton had concluded, Mr. HANNEGAN rose, and said: Mr. President I have a few words to say. I would not have made a single observation on this occasion had it not been for a particular expression, accompanied by a very significant look towards this quarter, which fell from the Senator from Missouri. Certainly he was the last man here from whom I expected an unkind look or an unkind allusion. As I said before, upon a certain occasion here, he has been a great extent my political teacher; and, sir, I learned from him on this Oregon question more than from any other living man. I learned it from his speech on the Ashburton treaty, which from that hour has been to him the constant theme of deadly and unmitigated hostility against the negotiator who made that treaty, and the Senators who voted for it. I learned mainly from that speech my principles and relation to the Oregon question. From that speech of the Senator from Missouri, I learned that the American title to Oregon up to 54 deg. was good, not only against Great Britain, but the whole world. That speech was made here only four or five years ago, and in it the Senator taught me those principles which powerful as he is, he never was able to eradicate from my mind. He planted them there, but he cannot pluck them up at his will. I learned it at the feet of my Gamaliel; I have passed from thence; I have proclaimed the principles which I found there. He may do as he lists. He may, before the country and the world, abandon those principles. I will not. I make the same pledge made by the distinguished and patriotic, and honest American, who occupied that seat yesterday, (Mr. Cass,) that

whenever it is shown that the line of 49 deg. was extended to the Pacific ocean, I will not only close my mouth and seal my lips against the utterance of any claim to the country north of 49 deg., but to any part of Oregon. But, self-confident as the Senator is, that he holds the Agamemnon of our little band of prisoners, he may find himself mistaken. Not one single document to which he referred—not one paragraph which he read had reference to a foot of land, with the exception of his allusion to Lewis and Clark, west of the Rocky Mountains. What right had England and the United States to settle a line dividing a country belonging to Spain? The Senator from Missouri is perfectly aware that such was never the intention—such was never in the contemplation of England and the United States. But this was the pledge made by the Senator from Michigan. By this he is bound; and by this, after all that has been said, I expect myself also bound. Whenever it can be shown that the treaty of Utrecht contemplated the establishment of the parallel of 49 deg. west of the Rocky Mountains, I close my mouth as to Oregon. Spain was a party to that treaty, but she did not come in, if I recollect right, till some time afterwards. I speak from recollection, and do not make the statement with perfect confidence, because the assent of Christiana, Spain came into it afterwards, protesting that she did not yield any rights on the northwest coast, and only when that protest was concurred in, did she become a party. As to France, prior to 1713, she never asserted a title to one foot of territory, from the isthmus of Darien to the Arctic circle, on the Pacific coast. And yet, Europe, some time since, in most to the version which he [Mr. Benton] gives, and with the impression which he would produce upon the Senate, and upon the country, parcelled out what we now call Oregon. Yet, up to that moment—up to the signing of the treaty of Utrecht, and long afterward, down to the signing of the Nootka Sound convention, before all Europe, with the assent of Christiana, Spain asserted, and maintained, and defended her title to the whole of that coast. It would be folly for me to go, even for an instant, into the arguments by which all this has been sustained. It is a notorious fact, which no man, Senator, or otherwise, can controvert. Let me now congratulate you, my most kindly did me the honor, some time since, in most flattering language, which at once found its way to my heart, to call me "friend," an epithet which I shall now return to him,